REMARKS

In response to the Office Action dated January 28, 2004, Applicants submit the following remarks. Claims 1-21 were pending. Applicants have amended claims 1, 5-7, 17, and 19. Claims 12-16 and 21 have been cancelled. Claim 22 has been added. Claims 1-11, 17-20, and 22 are now pending, of which claims 1, 17, and 19 are independent. No new matter is added. Reconsideration of the action dated January 28, 2004, is requested in light of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-6, 8-13, and 19-21 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,266,681 ("Guthrie"). The Examiner rejected claims 7 and 14-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Guthrie in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,300,947 ("Kanevsky"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Section 102 Rejections

Claim 1, as amended, is directed to a method for inserting a toolbar into a webpage that includes receiving a webpage at a remote server to be delivered to a client. The Examiner argues that col. 3 lines 30-40 disclose the receipt of a webpage at a remote server. Applicants disagree.

Guthrie discloses a client side system and method for injecting code into HTML documents. In col. 3, lines 30-40, Guthrie discloses "interceptor code" which is used to install the injection system to a client as a proxy server. *See* col. 3, lines 30-32. The injection system "enables a user to supplement the user's browser with additional functionality." *See* col. 5, lines 30-31. The client must install the injection system either by directly downloading the injection system to the client or by receiving an HTML document that includes injected code. *See* col. 7, lines 55-62, FIG. 7, FIG. 5. In either case, the injection system is installed locally by a client browser. *See* col. 8, lines 9-10. In contrast to Guthrie, claim 1 requires a webpage to be received at a remote server. As a result, executable script is inserted into the webpage in an operation that is transparent to the client, unlike Guthrie, which requires client involvement.

Additionally, once the injection system of Guthrie is installed on a client device, the injection system injects code in the every HTML document that is transmitted to the client

browser regardless of the source. *See* col. 5, lines 25-27; col. 8, lines 5-8. Thus, the injection system operates on all web traffic sent to a client browser. In contrast, only webpages that arrive at the client browser from the remote server include the inserted toolbar. Other webpages can be received by the client browser from other servers that do not have any inserted code. Guthrie does not disclose or suggest receiving a webpage at a remote server to be delivered to a client as claimed. Applicants submit that claim 1, as well as claims 2-11, which depend from claim 1, are in condition for allowance for at least these reasons.

Claim 5, as amended, is directed to a method for inserting a toolbar into a webpage and includes an activation script inserted into each frame of the webpage at the server operable to render the toolbar into each frame of the webpage. The Examiner argues that col. 3, lines 51-55 of Guthrie disclose inserting an activation script into each frame that is operable to render the toolbar into each frame. Applicants disagree.

In col. 3, lines 51-55 Guthrie discloses that code can be injected into an HTML document that includes a frameset. However, Guthrie also states that a new frameset tag is generated which "specifies a frame" for generating an instance of the injectable component. *See* Guthrie col. 3, lines 55-61. Furthermore, Guthrie points out that only one instance of an injectable component can be rendered in a browser application. *See* col. 5, lines 59-67. Guthrie does not disclose or suggest injecting activation code for rendering a toolbar into each frame of a webpage such that the toolbar can be rendered in more than one frame of the webpage as claimed. Applicants submit that, for at least the foregoing additional reason, claim 5, as well as claims 6-7, which depend from claim 5, are in condition for allowance.

Claim 19, as amended, is directed to a computer readable medium including at least computer program code for inserting a toolbar into a webpage at a server that includes receiving a webpage at a remote server to be delivered to a client. For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1, Applicants submit that claim 19, as well as claim 20, which depends from claim 19, are in condition for allowance.

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Section 103 Rejections

Claim 17, as amended, is directed to a computer readable medium including at least computer program code for determining whether a toolbar should be displayed that includes determining a size of a frame and rendering a toolbar in each frame of a webpage when the size of the frame exceeds a threshold size. Neither Guthrie nor Kanevsky disclose or suggest determining the size of a frame and rendering a toolbar in one or more frames of a webpage when the frame size exceeds a threshold size. The Examiner argues that Kanevsky discloses conditionally displaying the toolbar based on frame size at col. 1, lines 43-47 and col. 2 lines 20-44. Applicants disagree.

Kanevsky discloses a system and method for modifying HTML documents for display on small screen such as web enabled mobile phones or palmtop computers. Web content is folded or expanded based on screen or window size, such that, for example, related links or icons can be combined to take up less space. Selecting the combined link will display the individual links that were combined. *See* col. 2, lines 20-44. Kanevsky does not disclose or suggest determining a size of a frame within a webpage using the HTML code of the webpage as claimed. Applicants submit that claim 17, as well as claim 18, which depends from claim 17, are in condition for allowance for at least these reasons.

New Claims

Claim 22 has been added. Claim 22 is directed to a computer readable medium including at least computer program code for determining whether a toolbar should be displayed that includes an activation script within a webpage that defines the threshold size of a frame. Kanevsky does not disclose or suggest an activation script in a webpage that defines the threshold size of a frame. The Examiner argues that Kanevsky discloses displaying an element if a frame is a threshold size at col. 2, lines 45-49. The cited section does disclose that the semantic interpreter module automatically decides how to manipulate web page content depending on a size of a screen or window. However, neither the cited section nor any other section of Kanevsky discloses or suggests that the threshold size is defined by the activation script within a webpage. Applicants submit that claim 22 is allowable for at least these reasons.
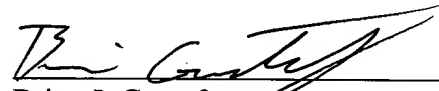
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Applicants request that all pending claims be allowed. Please apply any charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 27 May 2004

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